



**IFAD**  
**INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT**  
**Executive Board — Sixty-Sixth Session**  
Rome, 28-29 April 1999

**PLANNED PROJECT ACTIVITIES**

1999 - 2000

1. At the Second Session of the Executive Board, it was agreed that information regarding planned project activities would be presented to the Board on a regular basis so that members could keep abreast of developments in IFAD's project pipeline and have the opportunity to comment, if they so wished, on the planned projects at an appropriate stage of the project cycle. Accordingly, such information has been provided regularly to each subsequent session of the Executive Board in the form of annexes to the documents submitted under the relevant agenda items.
2. At an early session of the Executive Board, some members requested that the nature and intended purpose of the annexes be clarified. The requested explanation was provided at the Eighth Session and is repeated below for the convenience of the Board. The content of Annex B was revised at the Twenty-Seventh Session and the relevant explanation modified. The information in Annex E was requested by the Board at its Thirty-Fifth Session.

**(a) Annex A**

Annex A is a vehicle for bringing before the Board a summary of available information on projects that have reached an advanced stage of design and are thus likely to be presented to the Executive Board at one of its forthcoming sessions. Since the comments of Executive Board members on project summaries presented in Annex A are obtained at the session in which the relevant document is considered, such project summaries are not included in the Annex A portion of documents placed before the Executive Board at subsequent sessions.

However, for Annex A to serve as a compendium of all projects at an advanced stage of processing, a list is included of the projects that have been submitted to the Executive Board in the same annex at previous sessions but have not yet been approved.



**(b) Annex B**

Annex B provides a comprehensive list of the pipeline projects that have been reviewed by the Fund's Technical Review Committee (TRC) to ensure that they are appropriate for IFAD support. The annex includes projects that have been identified only, those that have reached an advanced stage of processing (and have consequently also been included in the Annex A portion of the document or of a previous document), and projects being presented to the Executive Board for approval at the same session. Thus Annex B provides a list, for ready reference, of all projects in the pipeline.

**(c) Annex C**

Annex C summarizes in tabular form the amounts provided for activities under the Project Development Fund (PDF) facility within the technical assistance grant programme, as approved by the Governing Council in the Programme of Work and Budget of IFAD.

**(d) Annex D**

Annex D provides brief descriptions of technical assistance grants under the Special Operations Facility (SOF) that have been approved by the President, pursuant to the authority delegated by the Executive Board.<sup>1</sup>

**(e) Annex E**

Annex E contains a summary of information available – for comment thereon by the Executive Board if so desired – on proposed technical assistance grants for agricultural research and training that, having reached an advanced stage of design, are likely to be presented to the Executive Board at one of its forthcoming sessions.

3. The information contained in Annexes A, B and E is only indicative of the developments in the Fund's operations at various stages of the project cycle. Some of the projects or grants listed may not materialize, while others not yet listed may enter the pipeline at a later stage. It should be noted that the inclusion in these annexes of one or more projects or grants for a country does not imply any definitive judgement concerning the suitability of a given project or grant, nor does it imply judgement regarding the amount of assistance that may be appropriate for any country or the number of projects to be financed.

4. The foregoing explanation applies both to previous documents and to the annexes attached to the present document.

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<sup>1</sup> Descriptions of any technical assistance grants approved by the President since the Board's last session will be tabled at the current session.



<b>Region:</b> Africa I	<b>Country:</b> Senegal
<b>Programme Name:</b> Agricultural Services and Producer Organizations Programme	<b>Per capita GNP</b> <sup>1</sup> : 570
<b>Programme Cost (USD million):</b> 43.9 (Phase I)	<b>Population (million)</b> <sup>1</sup> : 9.0
<b>IFAD Loan (USD million):</b> To be determined	<b>Leading External Financier</b> <sup>2</sup> : International Development Association (IDA)
<b>Proposed Terms:</b> Highly concessional	<b>Cofinancier:</b> IFAD
<b>Present Status:</b> Under appraisal	<b>Appraising Institution and Loan Administrator:</b> World Bank/IFAD and World Bank

### Programme Objectives

Over the last two decades, rural poverty has worsened as agricultural production stagnated and the rural population increased by more than 2% per annum. The overall objective of the proposed World Bank-initiated programme will be to bring about a sustainable increase of smallholder agricultural productivity, production and incomes while protecting the environment. To this end, the programme will aim at: (i) improving the performance of the agricultural research and extension system by making it more producer-oriented and demand-driven; (ii) promoting and strengthening producer organizations at all levels; and (iii) restructuring and strengthening the Ministries of Agriculture and Livestock. The programme will consist of several phases and is in line with the Government's poverty alleviation strategy.

### Programme Beneficiaries

The programme will be national in scope and cover all rural areas of the country. Its target group will be the small producers who would have access to the programme's services, mainly through their organizations. The average income of the target group remains well below the national average, with 78% of the country's poor living in rural areas. Rural women, who constitute over 60% of the farming population and are often the major providers for their families, will particularly benefit from the programme.

### Programme Components

#### (a) National Research Funding

The programme will contribute to the reorganization of the national research system by establishing a National Agricultural Research Fund. The latter will finance priority research themes on a selective basis and under contractual arrangements, hence separating research funding from research execution.

<sup>1</sup> 1996 data; gross national product (GNP) in United States dollars (USD).

<sup>2</sup> The external financier that, at the request of the Government, takes the lead in project design, pre-appraisal processing and in mobilizing external resources.



**(b) Research Institute Development**

The programme will support the Senegalese Agricultural Research Institute (ISRA) and the Food Technology Institute (ITA) in terms of institutional development and sustainability through: (i) improving research organization and management including, in particular, regionalization, in order to promote closer ties with extension services and producers and improve research quality and efficiency through supporting linkages with external sources of knowledge; (ii) strengthening ISRA's and ITA's management of financial resources to ensure timely delivery of funds to research themes; (iii) streamlining research infrastructure; (iv) improving personnel qualifications; (v) rehabilitating infrastructure; and (vi) providing field equipment for stations, scientific equipment for laboratories, computer equipment, vehicles and training.

**(c) Agricultural Extension**

The programme will support the establishment of a National Agency for Agricultural and Rural Counsel, a semi-public agency co-managed by the Government and by producer organizations. The programme will support part of the operating costs of extension activities and all investments in human resources (training and capacity-building) and physical infrastructure, mainly rehabilitation of buildings, computer equipment and vehicles.

**(d) Support to Producer Organizations (POs)**

The programme will provide training, means of communication, and technical and organizational support to POs and help them strengthen their professional and management capabilities. Through this, POs will be better able to provide support to producers, help them access inputs, credit and marketing services, take part in adaptive research, obtain information on technologies and marketing and diagnose their own needs and constraints. Through a demand-driven rural services fund, POs will obtain grant funds on a matching basis for financing activities in the fields of training and communication, for the adoption of innovative technologies and for specialist technical services.

**(e) Institutional support**

The programme will assist the Ministries of Agriculture and Livestock to implement the Decentralization Law by devolving services to regional directorates and assisting in the transfer of certain functions to professional organizations and the private sector (e.g. privatization of both veterinarian and pest control functions and the organization of a network of certified seed production based on specialized producer organizations). It will also strengthen the Ministries of Agriculture and Livestock to enable them to fulfill their public service and regulatory functions more effectively and provide support to the Ministry of Economy, Finance and Planning in the financial management of the programme.

**Programme Implementation**

The programme will be implemented by several executing agencies on the basis of procedural manuals approved by IDA/IFAD and within the framework of annual programmes of work and budget. The ten-year implementation period will be split into three phases, the approval of subsequent phases depending on the timely fulfillment of a number of predetermined conditions ("triggers").



### **Important Features**

The programme will contribute to broad-based poverty alleviation in the country. By joining in this World Bank-initiated programme, IFAD will aim at ensuring that the proposed improved policies, regulations, technologies, etc., serve the interests of the target group of poor rural producers, particularly rural women and youths. The programme has been developed in a highly participatory manner, in collaboration with local design teams and based on testing activities at the grass-roots level. It will contribute to empowering producers and strengthening the capacity of their organizations; and to accelerating technological changes and generating production-sustained increases through accountable and cost-effective agricultural service institutions.

### **Main Issues**

The following issues will need to be addressed: (i) harmonization of programme objectives and activities with other projects under formulation; and (ii) harmonization of IFAD and IDA lending instruments.

### **Previous IFAD Operations**

To date, eight projects (one cofinanced and seven IFAD-initiated) have been financed in Senegal for a total of SDR 53.63 million. One project was jointly financed with the Special Programme for Sub-Saharan African Countries Affected by Drought and Desertification (SPA) and three were fully financed through the SPA. Four projects are under implementation; one project is expected to become effective shortly. The loan agreement for the Agroforestry Project to Combat Desertification was signed on 3 March 1999.



<b>Region:</b> Africa II	<b>Country:</b> Mozambique
<b>Programme Name:</b> Smallholder Market Linkages Programme (PACA)	<b>Per capita GNP<sup>1</sup>:</b> 80
<b>Programme Cost (USD million):</b> 20.0	<b>Population (million)<sup>1</sup>:</b> 18.0
<b>IFAD Loan (USD million):</b> To be determined	<b>Leading External Financier <sup>2</sup>:</b> IFAD
<b>Proposed Terms:</b> Highly concessional	<b>Cofinancier:</b> Discussions ongoing with the Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID) and the Government of Ireland
<b>Present Status:</b> Under formulation	<b>Appraising Institution and Loan Administrator:</b> IFAD and the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)

### Programme Objectives

Smallholders in Mozambique are increasingly turning to cash crop production as a means of generating income. However, despite enormous potential, the linkages between smallholder production and the markets for inputs, production services and outputs are facing a number of constraints that are coming to represent a crucial bottleneck to agricultural and income expansion. The goal of the proposed nation-wide programme will be to increase the participation of smallholder producers in the market economy on more favourable terms with a view to increasing agricultural income and improving food security. To this end, the programme will undertake activities at both the national and local levels. At the national level, it will support the development of the policy, institutional and legal framework for enhanced smallholder market linkages; it is also expected to catalyze the start-up of new projects involving the marketing/processing of smallholder agricultural production. At the local level, it will respond to specific constraints faced by targeted smallholder producers in accessing markets, and the opportunities available to alleviate them, through one or more of the interventions described below.

### Programme Beneficiaries

The main beneficiaries will be smallholder farmers who sell or will in future sell their agriculture produce on the market. This will include a broad cross-section of the smallholder population, or family sector, including vulnerable groups such as women-headed households and other families with limited labour availability and little access to technical, financial and social support services.

### Programme Components

The programme is likely to include the following components or groups of activities:

(a) **Development of Farmers' Associations**

The programme will support smallholder farmers in establishing associations to enable them to better access inputs and services and take more advantage of market opportunities, and will provide a training, brokerage and facilitation function.

(b) **Support to Rural Trade**

The programme will support the development of a more efficient, widely-spread and competitive rural marketing system and assist small to medium-size traders to market



agricultural inputs and produce more efficiently. This will be achieved by providing: (i) training for smallholders and traders in rural market skills to increase the value added; and for rural traders in establishing business linkages with urban-based suppliers and/or markets; and (ii) financial services, including working capital loans, to rural traders and investment loans for the rehabilitation/construction of rural trader shops or for vehicle repairs.

**(c) Improvement of Rural Infrastructure**

The programme will seek to improve farmers' access to rural areas to enable them to market agricultural surpluses more effectively and obtain agricultural inputs and services. Support will be provided for labour-intensive roads rehabilitation and for the development of a body of local contractors capable of handling simple roads works. Support may also be provided for the rehabilitation of market infrastructures to promote more effective marketing. All investments will be carried out through the consultative and participatory planning processes.

**(d) Framework Support for Smallholder Market Linkages**

The programme will support the exchange of market information and its dissemination to smallholders and rural traders through, for example: (i) provincial fora, radio programmes and informal sessions within the communities; (ii) strengthening of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and other relevant public sector agencies to better promote agricultural commercialization and the provision of policy and legal support; and (iii) establishment of a smallholders' market linkages fund to catalyze the start-up of new projects involving the marketing/processing of smallholder agricultural production.

**(e) Programme Management and Facilitation**

An autonomous programme facilitation team, reporting to a public/private/non-governmental organization (NGO) sector stakeholder executive board, will be established under the programme to facilitate the planning and implementation of programme activities.

**Programme Implementation**

A stakeholder executive board will be responsible for overseeing and coordinating the seven-year programme. The facilitation team will be responsible for planning, supporting and monitoring implementation, financial control and the provision of institutional support. Implementation will, for the main part, be contracted out to NGOs. In line with decentralization policies, the provinces are expected to be closely involved with the execution of the programme.

**Important Features**

At the local level, the programme will provide for investments to alleviate specific constraints faced by smallholder producers in accessing agri-inputs, support services and produce markets. While the activities themselves have been already piloted by various NGOs, their recognition as public goods, for which Government would take responsibility, would be innovative within the context of Mozambique. At the national level, the programme will seek to develop new partnerships and processes by: (a) bringing together Government, NGOs and a range of private-sector actors (farmers' associations, traders and agribusiness) and establishing an active dialogue between them; and (b) establishing an appropriate policy and strategies framework to support the development of market linkages. This will provide the basis for: (i) focusing and guiding NGO activities within the sector; (ii) incorporating future donor support; and (iii) actively promoting private investment at all levels within the sector.



### **Main Issues**

While there is broad consensus among stakeholders in Mozambique (Government, NGOs, the private sector and the donor community) that the programme is appropriate and timely, there is some uncertainty about the appropriate institutional framework for the programme. During post-formulation/appraisal, therefore, the main issue will be to identify an appropriate institutional locus and structure for the implementation of the programme which accommodates the advocated “cross-sectoral” approach but is consistent with the current definition of institutional roles and responsibilities within the Government of Mozambique. The issues revolve principally around the need to define the location of the entity responsible for facilitating the programme; and the processes and responsibilities for budgeting and financial management.

### **Previous IFAD Operations**

To date, IFAD has financed five projects in Mozambique for a total of SDR 52.52 million. One project was financed through the SPA for a total of SDR 8.29 million. Three projects are currently under implementation.



<b>Region</b> Africa II	<b>Country:</b> Tanzania, United Republic of
<b>Programme Name:</b> Participatory Irrigation Development Programme	<b>Per caput GNP<sup>1</sup>:</b> 170
<b>Programme Cost (USD million):</b> 21.9	<b>Population (million)<sup>1</sup>:</b> 30
<b>IFAD Loan (USD million):</b> To be determined	<b>Leading External Financier<sup>2</sup>:</b> IFAD
<b>Proposed Terms:</b> Highly concessional	<b>Cofinancier:</b> Discussions ongoing with the Government of Ireland
<b>Present Status:</b> Formulation completed	<b>Appraising Institution and Loan Administrator:</b> To be determined

### Programme Objectives

Building on the lessons drawn from the Smallholder Development Project for Marginal Areas (SDPMA) (loan no. SRS-024-TZ) and the positive experience gained through its participatory irrigation component, the overall goal of the proposed programme will be to improve smallholder incomes and household food security on a sustainable basis. The main objective will be to enhance the institutional, organizational and technical capacity of farmers, the private sector, NGOs, civil-society organizations and government institutions to develop smallholder irrigation throughout the marginal areas of the country's central plateau. This will be achieved by: (a) increasing the availability and reliability of water through improved low-cost water control systems; (b) raising agricultural productivity through improving agricultural extension services to better respond to farmers' needs; (c) improving the capacity of stakeholders (farmers, private-sector service providers and Government) to construct, operate and maintain simple low-cost schemes in an efficient and sustainable manner; and (d) building institutional capacity to enhance smallholder irrigation development potential throughout the programme area.

### Programme Beneficiaries

The programme area will be located in the northern part of the country's central plateau and comprise parts of the dry zones of six regions (Arusha, Dodoma, Mwanza, Shinyanga, Singida and Tabora). According to recent studies, 70-85% of households in four of the regions have been classified as poor-to-very-poor, with food insecurity constituting a persistent problem in most households. The target group will consist of smallholder farm families that rely on paddy as their major source of income. Within this target group, resource-poor farmers, women and women-headed households will be specially targeted through specific interventions. Targeting criteria will be introduced to ensure that the poorest farmers, including women, benefit from the programme. The direct beneficiaries of the proposed interventions will be about 11 400 smallholder families.

### Programme Components

#### (a) Irrigation Development

Support will be provided for: (i) upgrading and construction of irrigation schemes (approximately 38 new schemes covering a total of 7 600 ha); (ii) construction of shallow wells for dry season irrigation of vegetables; and (iii) construction of latrines and of shallow wells for domestic water supply.



**(b) Agricultural Development**

This component will include: (i) support for improving the effectiveness and accessibility to smallholder farmers of village-level extension services; (ii) provision of agricultural services for the purpose of introducing improved crop irrigation technologies, including seed production through on-farm trials, farmer training and farmer-to-farmer exchange visits; and (iii) testing through pilot initiatives of labour-saving and improved crop storage technologies, and alternative methodologies for the development of appropriate technologies.

**(c) Capacity-Building and Institutional Support**

Funds will be provided to create the necessary capacity to manage schemes among: (i) water users' associations (WUAs); (ii) savings and credit cooperative societies (SACCOs); (iii) private-sector contractors and artisans; (iv) district governments; and (v) zonal irrigation units of the irrigation department. It will also provide institutional support to the district programme units (DPUs) in the form of incremental staff, short-term technical assistance for the preparation of training courses and training material, transport, office equipment, etc.

**(d) Programme Coordination**

Funds will be provided to contract incremental staff for the programme coordination unit (PCU) and DPUs. These funds will also cover short-term technical assistance, transport, office equipment and operational expenses of the PCU and DPUs and for an IFAD liaison unit in Dar-es-Salaam.

**Programme Implementation**

Overall management of the seven-year programme will be the responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, whereas implementation will rest with the beneficiary WUAs. All construction work, mobilization of groups and training will be undertaken using the private sector, NGOs and local institutions. The role of the Government will be centered around coordination, supervision and monitoring of programme activities. Pending the full implementation of decentralization and privatization policies presently being undertaken by the Government, a DPU will be established in each district and a PCU in Dodoma. District steering committees will be responsible for site selection and coordination of activities at the district level. The programme steering committee will be responsible for overall policy matters, district selection and coordination.

**Important Features**

The programme's focus on smallholder irrigation development is in line with the Government's agricultural sector policies and IFAD's strategic framework for the country. The programme will seek to consolidate a number of innovative participatory, beneficiary demand-driven approaches that proved successful during the implementation of SDPMA. Furthermore, it will emphasize training aspects and capacity-building at the district and grass-roots levels to develop sustainable irrigation systems for smallholder farmers by contracting both national and international specialized private sector service providers. Given women's important role in agriculture, the programme will give special attention to their involvement so as to facilitate their access to services, represent their specific concerns in local institutions (e.g. WUAs and SACCOs) and enable them to benefit from programme activities in an equitable manner. Programme performance will be monitored and periodically evaluated by all stakeholders, including the beneficiaries themselves. Finally, a flexible approach will be adopted in order that the programme can be adjusted to on-the-ground-experience and the emerging local government reform and privatization processes.



### **Main Issues**

The following issues will be addressed during appraisal: (i) assessment of the capacity of the private sector, NGOs and local institutions in terms of providing technical and other support services to the farmers; (ii) review of programme implementation capacity at the district levels to help the Government pursue its decentralization policy; (iii) examination of the possibility of establishing a mechanism in order that the district councils and the beneficiaries may contribute a reasonable part of the programme and operation and maintenance costs to ensure long-term sustainability of the intervention; and (iv) assessment of the economic and financial viability of some model schemes.

### **Previous IFAD Operations**

To date, the United Republic of Tanzania has been assisted with seven projects (six IFAD-initiated and one cofinanced) for a total of SDR 50.70 million. One project (SDR 6.79 million) was financed through the SPA. Three others are currently under implementation.



<b>Region:</b> Asia and the Pacific	<b>Country:</b> Cambodia
<b>Project Name:</b> Agricultural Development Support Project to <i>Seila</i> <sup>3</sup>	<b>Per capita GNP</b> <sup>1</sup> : 300
<b>Project Cost (USD million):</b> 11.0	<b>Population (million)</b> <sup>1</sup> : 10.0
<b>IFAD Loan (USD million):</b> To be determined	<b>Leading External Financier</b> <sup>2</sup> : IFAD
<b>Proposed Terms:</b> Highly concessional	<b>Cofinancier:</b> United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
<b>Present Status:</b> Formulation completed	<b>Appraising Institution and Loan Administrator:</b> IFAD and UNOPS

### Project Objectives

Decades of war and internal strife have made Cambodia one of the 22 poorest countries in the world in terms of GNP per capita (USD 300 in 1996), with over four million rural poor, or 40% of its population. The strategic goal of the proposed project will thus be to increase the food and income security of the targeted population (men and women) in four north-western provinces of the country. Its main objective will be to assist 56 450 poor households in the area to sustain an increased level of farm productivity and income and diversification in crop and livestock activities. Specifically, the project will seek to: (i) promote economic growth through support to agricultural development activities tailored to the needs of the poor and food-insecure farming households; (ii) empower local communities and beneficiaries to efficiently and sustainably manage their productive resources; (iii) strengthen the capacity of local institutions, particularly provincial and district agricultural departments, to target and manage investment programmes in a participatory manner; and (iv) assist NGOs and micro financial institutions to retail savings and credit services for the benefit of the target group with the strengthened Rural Development Bank (RDB) as an effective wholesaler of credit. The project will adopt a community-based approach and build upon the successful experience of, and development approaches developed by, the Cambodia Area Rehabilitation and Regeneration Project (CARERE<sup>4</sup>) for community mobilization and participation, and local decentralized planning and funding.

### Project Beneficiaries

The incidence of poverty in the four project provinces (Banteay Meanchey, Battambang, Pursat and Siemp Reap) is similar to that of other rural areas, with 40% of the rural population living below the poverty line. Major groups among the poor tend to be families with less than 1.5 ha of land who are food insecure, returnees from the border, internally-displaced persons who often lack access to rice land, mine victims and unemployed youths. The target group in the project provinces will comprise roughly 244 670 households, equivalent to 64% of the rural population. The production start-up programme will be targeted to very poor households in villages with high levels of household food insecurity. The agricultural improvement programme will be targeted to poor households (most of them food insecure) that may have adequate land (up to 1.5 ha) but lack the knowledge, access to

<sup>3</sup> A Khmer word meaning foundation stone and a name given to the Government's approach to decentralized planning and development.

<sup>4</sup> CARERE is a major integrated rural development project initiated by UNDP and other donors, including the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF), the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA), the Government of the Kingdom of The Netherlands and the European Union.



improved inputs, or the financial/labour resources to exploit it fully. Approximately 56 450 households will benefit directly from project interventions.

### **Project Components**

(a) **Agricultural development** will include three sub-components: (i) **the production start-up programme (PSP)** will support the provision of: (i) agricultural inputs such as seed, fertilizer, poultry, etc.; (ii) cash for household income-generating and group projects; and (iii) training, extension and financial management support. A PSP extension officer (PEO) at the commune level will provide planning, training and technical services backed up by district and provincial technical staff. NGOs will initially provide financial training and audit the groups' financial records and will become the group's main contact point by PY 3. Funds will be provided to cover the cost of inputs, staff allowances, farmer training for agriculture, transport costs and supervision; (ii) **the agricultural improvement programme** will promote crop and livestock intensification and diversification using existing crop and livestock technology through a programme of demonstrations, group extension activities and the use of village livestock assistants for vaccination and parasite control. Farm families will be closely involved in selecting the activities to be included in the demonstration and extension programmes; and (iii) **technical support and capacity-building** will involve the training of 250 of the approximately 1 600 staff of the Provincial and District Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (PDAFF and DDAFF) in the four provinces. The project will finance international and national technical assistance and local consultants, facilities and equipment for the district and provincial agricultural offices, some additional vehicles and motorcycles, participation in planning workshops, and beneficiary monitoring by the Provincial Department of Women's Affairs.

### **(b) Rural Microfinance**

Funds will be provided through the RDB for eligible NGOs to on-lend to members of the target group. Seasonal, short- and medium-term loans will be provided to finance agricultural inputs, livestock, income-generating activities, pumps and small businesses. The component will also support the strengthening of RDB through the provision of equipment, training and monitoring specifically required in respect of project activities. Specialized training will also be provided for participating NGOs.

### **(c) Project Support and Coordination**

The project will provide support to the *Seila* Task Force (STF) secretariat to improve its capacity for project support and coordination. Financial assistance will be provided to the STF secretariat in the form of staff, equipment, technical assistance, local consultants, staff training, audit fees and operating costs, including staff allowances.

### **Project Implementation**

The project will be implemented over a period of 5.5 years under the overall responsibility of the STF which will ensure policy guidance and national and inter-provincial coordination. Project implementation will be undertaken through the *Seila* programme for decentralized development. At the provincial level, PDAFF will implement the various elements of the agricultural component under contracts from the executive committee of the Provincial Rural Development Committee, while NGOs will provide credit and savings services using funds channelled through RDB. The training of provincial and district staff will be contracted to a suitable agency (Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry and/or NGO)



### **Important Features**

Project design has been built on the successful experience of CAREERE I and II in agricultural development and on technology for increasing farm productivity available in the project area or neighbouring countries. The project will operate within the policy and institutional framework of the Government's ongoing *Seila* programme to decentralize project implementation to the villages, communes, districts and provinces in order that assistance reaches the intended beneficiaries and empowers them during that period. Project activities will be implemented by provincial and district agricultural staff on the basis of output-oriented contracts with payments based on the activities completed. The project will pilot a new mechanism for international financing institutions to finance rural credit in Cambodia. Several design features will reinforce the project's positive impact on the situation of women.

### **Main Issues**

During appraisal, the following issues will be addressed: (i) ensure that the seed programme of the Agricultural Productivity Improvement Project (APIP) can provide good-quality seed for multiplication in the north-west; (ii) assess the performance of the ongoing minimum programme of *Seila*; (iii) review with RDB the NGOs selected to participate in the project and ensure that they meet the proposed eligibility criteria; (iv) review and finalize implementation arrangements, including operations of the new Ministry of Water Resources at the provincial level; (v) reach agreement with APIP on a common approach to the management and regulation of village livestock agents; and (vi) include any appropriate additional environmental mitigation measures that may be required.

### **Previous IFAD Operations**

To date, Cambodia has been assisted with one IFAD project for a total of SDR 3.30 million. The project is currently under implementation.



<b>Region:</b> Latin America and the Caribbean	<b>Country:</b> Argentina
<b>Project Name:</b> North Western Rural Development Project	<b>Per capita GNP<sup>1</sup>:</b> 8 380
<b>Project Cost (USD million):</b> 25.0	<b>Population (million)<sup>1</sup>:</b> 35.0
<b>IFAD Loan (USD million):</b> To be determined	<b>Leading External Financier<sup>2</sup>:</b> IFAD
<b>Proposed Terms:</b> Ordinary	<b>Cofinanciers:</b> None
<b>Present Status:</b> Formulation completed	<b>Appraising Institution and Loan Administrator:</b> IFAD and the Andean Development Corporation

### Project Objectives

Rural poverty in Argentina covers the whole country and directly affects around 160 000 rural families who live under the poverty line and mostly belong to several ethnic minorities. The northern provinces, where two thirds of the poorest families are concentrated, are characterized by weakness of public and private institutional mechanisms specifically addressing the rural poor's needs and constraints. Against this backdrop, the main objective of the proposed project will be to increase incomes of small-scale producers and the rural poor, contributing to the improvement of their living conditions by promoting an entrepreneurial business environment through the provision of technical assistance and financial services. More specifically, the project will seek to: (i) foster the development of technology supply aimed at linking producers with existing markets; (ii) assist in the development of a demand-driven, private rural market for technical assistance services; (iii) provide other assistance required for market development, such as capacity-building and business advisory/information services; and (iv) promote income-generating investment initiatives through the provision of financial services, thus allowing small-scale producers to adjust their production systems to market demand.

### Project Beneficiaries

The project area will cover a number of departments in the provinces of Catamarca, Jujuy and Salta. More than 30% of the population in the area (approximately 572 000 people) is classified as poor. Poverty is more severe in rural areas (55% of the population) and affects ethnic minorities disproportionately, particularly in Chaco and Puna. Approximately 42 500 poor rural families will form part of the project's target group. It is estimated that 8 000 families will benefit directly from project activities, including women-headed households (approximately 15% of the total).

### Project Components

#### (a) Technical Assistance Services

Funds will be provided to: (i) strengthen and develop the technical capacity of individual or institutional providers of technical assistance through refresher courses, further training on appropriate and sustainable technologies, and training in marketing and business venture management; (ii) favour the consolidation of a rural technical assistance services market by providing financial incentives to project beneficiaries for contracting technical assistance services. The project will cofinance the cost of these services in a gradual and phased-out manner; (iii) provide training to beneficiaries in business management, marketing and



specialized technology for subproject implementation; and (iv) provide beneficiaries with needed information and advisory services to enable them to develop business ventures.

**(b) Financial Assistance Services**

The aim of the component is to provide financial resources needed by the proposed business ventures, including agricultural and livestock production, processing, handicrafts and services. To this end, two lines of credit will be provided for investment and working capital. Beneficiaries will access credit lines, either as a family or in groups, and will be required to be included in the technical assistance services component in order to access credit. Creditworthiness will be established by a credit bureau to be created by the project.

**(c) Project Management, Monitoring and Evaluation**

The project will support the establishment of a national coordinating unit (NCU) within the Secretariat for Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Food and three rural business units in each of the three provinces included in the project area. Monitoring and evaluation activities will be contracted out.

**Project Implementation**

The proposed five-year project will be implemented under the overall responsibility of NCU. Guidance will be provided by the project supervisory committee and by a project coordinating committee (PCC) composed of the project coordinator, the three provincial coordinators and three members of beneficiary groups representing the project beneficiary committee. Project management will be ensured by NCU and the three rural business units.

**Important Features**

The design of the project includes a number of important features: (i) the venture concept of the initiatives to be supported; (ii) the range of activities to be financed, both on- and off-farm; (iii) the linkages the project will facilitate among rural and urban markets; and (iv) implementation of demand-driven technical assistance incentives to ensure long-term beneficiary payment of these services.

**Main Issues**

During appraisal, the following issues will be addressed: (i) assess the real capacity of the provincial banks to implement the credit component; and (ii) define beneficiary participation and decision-making modules for assigning resources.

**Previous IFAD Operations**

To date, two IFAD-initiated projects have been approved for Argentina, for a total of SDR 19.55 million. One project is currently under implementation.



**ANNEX B**

**BRIEF OVERVIEW**

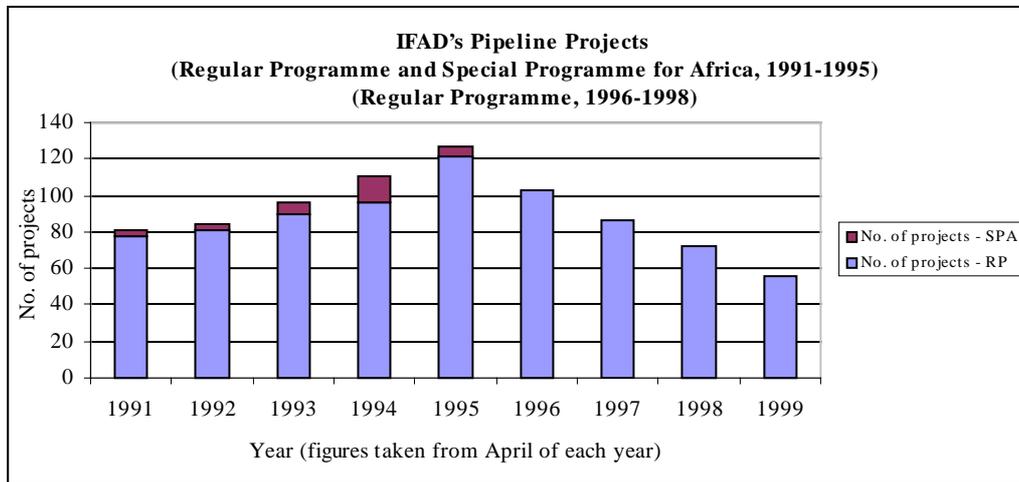
**PART I**    **PROJECTS PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED IN ANNEX A BUT NOT YET APPROVED**

**PART II**   **PROJECTS UNDER CONSIDERATION - PERIOD 1999-2000 CLASSIFIED BY  
STAGE OF PROCESSING**



## BRIEF OVERVIEW

1. IFAD's current pipeline provides a solid basis for IFAD's medium-term operations. A number of factors account for the downward trend shown in Chart 1.

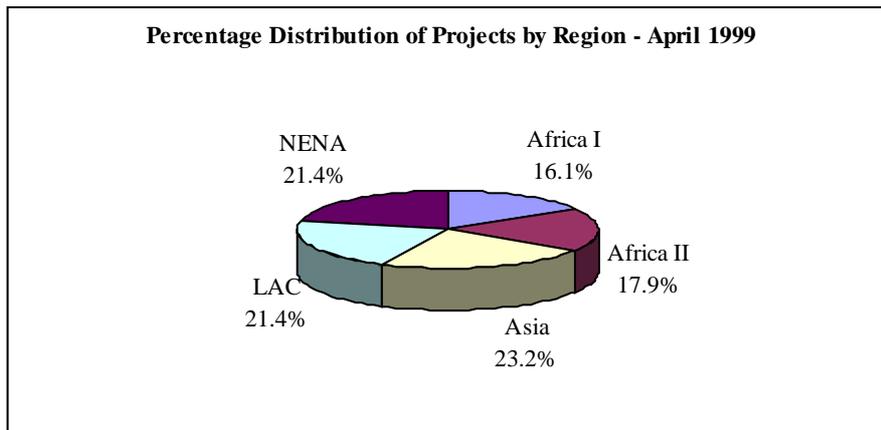


- (i) The selection of pipeline projects is undertaken in a more rigorous manner. A total of 19 Country Strategy Opportunities Paper (COSOPs) were undertaken in 1996 and 1997 for countries where it was necessary to chart IFAD's broad operational directions. A major effort was launched in 1998 to revisit IFAD's medium-term strategy in 23 countries: six in Africa I (Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Ghana, Guinea, Niger and Senegal); six in Africa II (Eritrea, Ethiopia, the United Republic of Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe); five in Asia and the Pacific (Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia and Mongolia); two in Latin America and the Caribbean (Bolivia and Chile); and four in Near East and North Africa (Albania, Azerbaijan, Georgia and Lebanon). These efforts will continue during 1999. New proposals are therefore subject to the finalization and review of COSOPs by the Operational Strategy Committee. During 1999, efforts will continue to complete and review COSOPs. The pipeline is likely to remain at a similar level over the medium term as some pipeline projects may be found to be no longer relevant in the context of new emerging strategies and priorities.
- (ii) The need to ensure, in line with its corporate strategy, that IFAD supports projects and programmes driven by beneficiary participation in both design and implementation. In so doing, IFAD aims at: (i) ensuring increased beneficiary ownership; (ii) securing greater involvement of all stakeholders; (iii) building local capacity; and (iv) ensuring gender sensitivity in proposed interventions.
- (iii) Changes in the institutional environment, political instability and serious arrears problems have made it difficult for Africa I (West and Central Africa) to design projects in several countries of the region. Notwithstanding, arrears rescheduling packages have been adhered to in several countries, permitting the reactivation of lending programmes and pipeline activities in Cameroon and Niger. This led to the approval of the National Agricultural Research and Extension Support Project and the identification of the National Microfinance Programme in Cameroon. It is also hoped that new lending operations will be developed shortly in Nigeria, after several years when there were no new IFAD activities in that country.

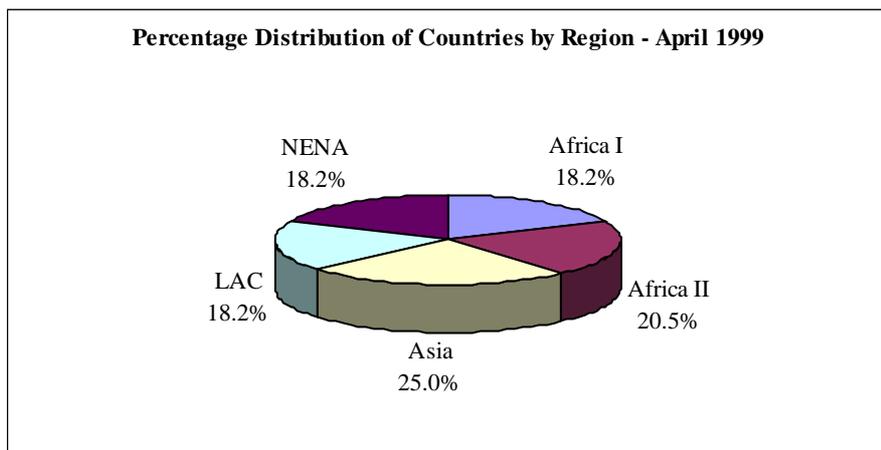


- (iv) The strategy of Africa II (Eastern and Southern Africa) is increasingly focused on pipeline development for countries that demonstrate satisfactory implementation of ongoing projects. Thus, in 1998, Africa II supported the preparation of strategic frameworks in countries where project implementation is proceeding relatively smoothly (six COSOPs have been approved and another four are in the process of being finalized). Opportunities for pipeline development are limited in countries with difficult macroeconomic environments, while security issues have affected the pace of project development in others (Eritrea and Ethiopia).
- (v) In the wake of the Asian financial crisis, the Asia and the Pacific Division undertook a number of special case studies/workshops to better assess the impact of the crisis on the rural poor (small and marginal farmers, rural families, small-scale entrepreneurs, indigenous people, women and children). This assessment will enable the Division to formulate interventions in a manner that is more responsive to the region's emerging needs. Moreover, political instability in some IFAD member states, such as Tajikistan in Central Asia, has precluded any development work. The same applies to Afghanistan.
- (vi) In the Latin America and the Caribbean region, the effects of climatic catastrophes such as *El Niño* and Hurricane Mitch, coupled with the global financial crisis, have called for a reassessment of IFAD's medium-term strategy in the region. To this end, a new intervention in Honduras currently under preparation is expected to lead to adjustments in the region's medium-term lending programme. On the other hand, the Latin America and the Caribbean Division also aims at selecting projects in a more strategic manner. To this end, COSOPs provide a useful tool to ensure both that projects are responsive to the needs of the rural poor and that proposed interventions establish synergies with the Government's medium-term strategies.
- (vii) New initiatives will be identified for the traditional NENA borrowing countries once some of the ongoing COSOPs are completed and reviewed (e.g. Algeria, Djibouti, Morocco and Turkey). New IFAD-financed interventions in Somalia are delayed as a result of the arrears situation. In Central and Eastern Europe and the Caucasus, efforts have been directed to deepening IFAD's understanding of the dynamics of poverty in declining or slowly-growing economies, where the fabric of social and political institutions is still in transformation. To this end, a detailed farm-level study of households in the Caucasus has been undertaken, together with an in-depth review of the most recent trends in agriculture, rural development and poverty, and a review of IFAD's experience in the ten projects it has financed in the subregion to date. COSOPs for Albania, Azerbaijan and Georgia have been finalized and are expected to lay the ground for future interventions in these countries.

2. With regard to the regional distribution of projects, the 56 projects (54 IFAD-initiated and two cofinanced) are divided as follows: nine (16.1%) in Africa I, 10 (17.9%) in Africa II, 13 (23.2%) in Asia and the Pacific, 12 (21.4%) in Latin America and the Caribbean, and 12 (21.4%) in Near East and North Africa (Chart 2). Efforts are currently being made to identify suitable projects from the pipeline of cooperating institutions.



3. In terms of country coverage, the 56 projects included in Annex B cover 44 countries (Chart 3): 17 (38.7%) in Africa, of which eight are in Western and Central Africa (Africa I) and nine in Eastern and Southern Africa (Africa II); 11 (25%) in Asia and the Pacific; eight (18.2%) in Latin America and the Caribbean; and eight (18.2%) in Near East and North Africa, of which seven are traditional borrowers.



4. Three particularly high-priority groups of countries will be the main beneficiaries of IFAD's interventions: sub-Saharan African countries; least developed countries; and low-income food-deficit countries. Eighteen countries (41%) of the 44 countries listed in Annex B are in sub-Saharan Africa; 29 (66%) are low-income, food-deficit countries as defined by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; and 16 (36%) are least developed countries as defined by the United Nations.

**PART I: PROJECTS PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED IN ANNEX A BUT NOT YET APPROVED**

Country	Population (million) 1/	GNP Per Capita 1996 Actual (USD)	Project Name	Proposed Loan Tentative Amount (USD million)	Nature of Project	Status	Executive Board Session for Annex A
<b>AFRICA I</b>							
BURKINA FASO	11	230	Rural Microenterprise Support	9.38	Rural microenterprise	Scheduled for April 1999 Board presentation	EB 64/Sep 98
CAPE VERDE	0.4	1 010	Rural Poverty Alleviation Programme	To be determined	Rural development	Appraisal completed	EB 60/Apr 97
19 CONGO	3	670	Marketing and Rural Finance	To be determined	Marketing and rural credit	Formulation completed	EB 60/Apr 97
GHANA	18	360	Upper-East Region Land Conservation and Smallholder Rehabilitation - Phase II	11.5	Land conservation and smallholder rehabilitation	Scheduled for April 1999 Board presentation	EB 65/Dec 98
NIGERIA	115	240	Roots and Tubers Expansion Programme	20.0	Commodity development	Appraisal completed	EB 57/Apr 96
<b>AFRICA II</b>							
BURUNDI	6	170	Rural Recovery and Development Programme 2/	20.0	Post-conflict rehabilitation	Scheduled for April 1999 Board presentation	EB 65/Dec 98

**PART I: PROJECTS PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED IN ANNEX A BUT NOT YET APPROVED**

Country	Population (million) 1/	GNP Per Capita 1996 Actual (USD)	Project Name	Proposed Loan Tentative Amount (USD million)	Nature of Project	Status	Executive Board Session for Annex A
MAURITIUS	1	3 710	Rural Diversification Programme	11.1	Rural finance	Scheduled for April 1999 Board presentation	EB 64/Sep 98
ZAMBIA	9	360	Forest Resource Management	12.6	Natural resource management	Appraisal completed	EB 62/Dec 97
<b>ASIA AND THE PACIFIC</b>							
BANGLADESH	122	260	Smallholder Agricultural Improvement	18.62	Agricultural development	Scheduled for April 1999 Board presentation	EB 65/Dec 98
BHUTAN	0.7	390	Second Eastern Zone Agricultural	To be determined	Agricultural development	Under appraisal	EB 65/Dec 98
INDIA	945	380	Bihar/Madhya Pradesh Tribal Development Programme	23.0	Tribal development	Scheduled for April 1999 Board presentation	EB 64/Sep 98
VIET NAM	75	290	Ha Tinh Rural Development	15.0	Rural development	Scheduled for April 1999 Board presentation	EB 65/Dec 98
<b>LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN</b>							
COLOMBIA	37	2 140	Development of Small-Scale Fisheries and Aquaculture	To be determined	Fisheries	Formulation completed	EB 63/Apr 98
EL SALVADOR	6	1 700	Rural Development Project for the Central Region – Phase II 3/	13.0	Rural development	Scheduled for April 1999 Board presentation	



**PART I: PROJECTS PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED IN ANNEX A BUT NOT YET APPROVED**

Country	Population (million) 1/	GNP Per Capita 1996 Actual (USD)	Project Name	Proposed Loan Tentative Amount (USD million)	Nature of Project	Status	Executive Board Session for Annex A
<b>NEAR EAST AND NORTH AFRICA</b>							
JORDAN	4	1 650 4/	Yarmouk Agricultural Resources Development	10.1	Soil and water conservation and agricultural development	Scheduled for April 1999 Board presentation	EB 65/Dec 98
REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA	4	590	Rural Poverty Alleviation Programme 5/	To be determined	Rural financial services	Under appraisal	EB 65/Dec 98
SUDAN	27	n.a. 6/	North Kordofan Rural Development	10.5	Rural development	Scheduled for April 1999 Board presentation	EB 55/Sep 95



**PART II: PROJECTS UNDER CONSIDERATION - PERIOD 1999-2000  
CLASSIFIED BY STAGE OF PROCESSING**

<b>Country</b>	<b>Population (million) 1/</b>	<b>GNP Per Capita 1996 Actual (USD)</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Proposed Loan Tentative Amount (USD million)</b>	<b>Nature of Project</b>	<b>Status</b>
<b>AFRICA I</b>						
<b>Projects at the Inception/Identification Stage</b>						
CAMEROON	14	610	National Microfinance Support	To be determined	Microfinance	Inception completed
<b>Projects at the Formulation/Preparation Stage</b>						
CONGO	3	670	Marketing and Rural Finance	To be determined	Marketing and rural credit	Formulation completed
GHANA	18	360	Rural Financial Services	To be determined	Rural financial institution strengthening	Under formulation
SIERRA LEONE	5	200	Rural Sector Support Programme	To be determined	Rural development	Under reformulation
<b>Projects at the Appraisal Stage</b>						
BURKINA FASO	11	230	Rural Microenterprise Support	9.38	Rural microenterprise	Scheduled for April 1999 Board presentation
CAPE VERDE	0.4	1 010	Rural Poverty Alleviation Programme	To be determined	Rural development	Appraisal completed



**PART II: PROJECTS UNDER CONSIDERATION - PERIOD 1999-2000  
CLASSIFIED BY STAGE OF PROCESSING**

Country	Population (million) 1/	GNP Per Capita 1996 Actual (USD)	Project Name	Proposed Loan Tentative Amount (USD million)	Nature of Project	Status
GHANA	18	360	Upper-East Region Land Conservation and Smallholder Rehabilitation - Phase II	11.5	Land conservation and smallholder rehabilitation	Scheduled for April 1999 Board presentation
NIGERIA	115	240	Roots and Tubers Expansion Programme	20.0	Commodity development	Appraisal completed
SENEGAL (X)	9	570	Agricultural Services and Producer Organizations Programme	See Annex A	Agricultural development	Under appraisal
<b>AFRICA II</b>						
<b>Projects at the Inception/Identification Stage</b>						
SOUTH AFRICA	38	3 520	Rural Financial Systems Development	To be determined	Rural credit	Inception completed
<b>Projects at the Formulation/Preparation Stage</b>						
ERITREA	4	n.a. 6/	Gash Barka Livestock and Agricultural Development	To be determined	Area development	Under formulation
MOZAMBIQUE	18	80	Smallholder Market Linkages Programme (PACA)	See Annex A	Marketing	Under formulation
NAMIBIA	2	2 250	Southern Communal Areas Development Programme	To be determined	Area development	Under formulation
TANZANIA, United Republic of	30	170	Participatory Irrigation Development Programme 7/	See Annex A	Irrigation	Formulation completed

**PART II: PROJECTS UNDER CONSIDERATION - PERIOD 1999-2000  
CLASSIFIED BY STAGE OF PROCESSING**

Country	Population (million) 1/	GNP Per Capita 1996 Actual (USD)	Project Name	Proposed Loan Tentative Amount (USD million)	Nature of Project	Status
UGANDA	20.0	300	Area-Based Agricultural Modernization Programme	To be determined	Area development	Under formulation
ZAMBIA	9	360	Smallholder Commercialization Programme	To be determined	Market development	Under formulation
<b>Projects at the Appraisal Stage</b>						
BURUNDI	6	170	Rural Recovery and Development Programme 2/	20.0	Post-conflict rehabilitation	Scheduled for April 1999 Board presentation
MAURITIUS	1	3 710	Rural Diversification Programme	11.1	Rural finance	Scheduled for April 1999 Board presentation
ZAMBIA	9	360	Forest Resource Management	12.6	Natural resource management	Appraisal completed

**ASIA AND THE PACIFIC**

**Projects at the Inception/ Identification Stage**

INDIA	945	380	National Microfinance Initiative	To be determined	Microfinance	Inception completed
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**PART II: PROJECTS UNDER CONSIDERATION - PERIOD 1999-2000  
CLASSIFIED BY STAGE OF PROCESSING**

Country	Population (million) 1/	GNP Per Capita 1996 Actual (USD)	Project Name	Proposed Loan Tentative Amount (USD million)	Nature of Project	Status
LAOS	5	400	Support for Rural Credit	To be determined	Credit	Under identification
NEPAL	22	210	Farmer-Managed Hills Irrigation Improvement	To be determined	Irrigation and rural development	Under identification
SRI LANKA	18	740	Second Small Farmer Rural Credit	To be determined	Credit	Under identification
<b>Projects at the Formulation/Preparation Stage</b>						
CAMBODIA	10	300	Agricultural Development Support to <i>Seila 8/</i>	See Annex A	Rural development	Formulation completed
CHINA	1 215	750	Qinling Mountains Area Poverty Alleviation	To be determined	Rural development/ credit	Under formulation
INDONESIA	197	1 080	Participatory Integrated Development in Rainfed Areas Programme	To be determined	Agricultural development	Under formulation
PAKISTAN	134	480	North Federally-Administered Tribal Areas Development	To be determined	Rural development	Under formulation
<b>Projects at the Appraisal Stage</b>						
BANGLADESH	122	260	Smallholder Agricultural Improvement	18.62	Agricultural development	Scheduled for April 1999 Board presentation
BHUTAN	0.7	390	Second Eastern Zone Agriculture	To be determined	Agricultural development	Under appraisal

**PART II: PROJECTS UNDER CONSIDERATION - PERIOD 1999-2000  
CLASSIFIED BY STAGE OF PROCESSING**

<b>Country</b>	<b>Population (million) 1/</b>	<b>GNP Per Capita 1996 Actual (USD)</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Proposed Loan Tentative Amount (USD million)</b>	<b>Nature of Project</b>	<b>Status</b>
INDIA	945	380	Bihar/Madhya Pradesh Tribal Development Programme	23.0	Tribal development	Scheduled for April 1999 Board presentation
VIET NAM	75	290	Ha Tinh Rural Development	15.0	Rural development	Scheduled for April 1999 Board presentation
VIET NAM (X)	75	290	Rural Microfinance 9/	To be determined	Rural financial services	Appraisal completed



**PART I: PROJECTS PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED IN ANNEX A BUT NOT YET APPROVED**

Country	Population (million) 1/	GNP Per Capita 1996 Actual (USD)	Project Name	Proposed Loan Tentative Amount (USD million)	Nature of Project	Status	Executive Board Session for Annex A
<b>LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN</b>							
<b>Projects at the Inception/Identification Stage</b>							
CHILE	14	4 860	Southern Region Agricultural Development	To be determined	Agricultural development	Under identification	
COSTA RICA	3	2 640	Fostering of Rural Agroindustry-Managed Small Farmers	To be determined	Agroindustries	Under identification	
COSTA RICA	3	2 640	Agricultural Development in the General Valley	To be determined	Agricultural development	Under identification	
COSTA RICA	3	2 640	Canton of Talamanca Sustainable Development	To be determined	Agricultural development	Under identification	
MEXICO	93	3 670	Support for Smallholder Irrigation	To be determined	Irrigation	Under identification	
MEXICO	93	3 670	Support for Agricultural Seasonal Migrant Workers	To be determined	Rural development	Under identification	
MEXICO	93	3 670	Management of Forest Resources by Peasant Communities	To be determined	Rural development	Under identification	

**PART I: PROJECTS PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED IN ANNEX A BUT NOT YET APPROVED**

Country	Population (million) 1/	GNP Per Capita 1996 Actual (USD)	Project Name	Proposed Loan Tentative Amount (USD million)	Nature of Project	Status	Executive Board Session for Annex A
<b>Projects at the Formulation/Preparation Stage</b>							
ARGENTINA	35	8 380	North Western Rural Development 10/	See Annex A	Rural development	Formulation completed	
COLOMBIA	37	2 140	Development of Small-Scale Fisheries and Aquaculture	To be determined	Fisheries	Formulation completed	
GUATEMALA	11	1 470	Rural Development Programme for Las Verapaces	To be determined	Rural development	Under formulation	
NICARAGUA	5	380	Region II, Departments of Leon and Chinandega	To be determined	Rural development	Under formulation	
<b>Projects at the Appraisal Stage</b>							
EL SALVADOR	6	1 700	Rural Development Project for the Central Region - Phase II 3/	13.0	Rural development	Scheduled for April 1999 Board presentation	
<b>Near East and North Africa</b>							
<b>Projects at the Inception/Identification Stage</b>							
ALGERIA	29	1 520	Pastoral and Livestock Development in the Steppe	To be determined	Livestock	Under identification	



**PART I: PROJECTS PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED IN ANNEX A BUT NOT YET APPROVED**

Country	Population (million) 1/	GNP Per Capita 1996 Actual (USD)	Project Name	Proposed Loan Tentative Amount (USD million)	Nature of Project	Status	Executive Board Session for Annex A
EGYPT	59	1 080	Menoufia On-Farm Water Management	To be determined	Agricultural development	Under identification	
MOROCCO	27	1 290	El Kalaa des Sraghna Agropastoral Development	To be determined	Livestock	Under identification	
MOROCCO	27	1 290	Azilal Mountainous Agricultural Pilot Development	To be determined	Agricultural development	Under identification	
29 TURKEY	63	2 830	East Anatolia Forage and Livestock	To be determined	Livestock	Identification completed	
TURKEY	63	2 830	Bitlis, Van and Hakkari Rural Development	To be determined	Rural development	Under identification	
TURKEY	63	2 830	Sivas-Erzincan Rural Development	To be determined	Rural development	Under identification	
<b>Projects at the Formulation/ Preparation Stage</b>							
SUDAN	27	n.a. 6/	South Kordofan Agricultural Development	To be determined	Agricultural development	Under formulation	
YEMEN	16	380	Maharah Area Development	To be determined	Rural development	Under formulation	
<b>Projects at the Appraisal Stage</b>							
JORDAN	4	1 650 4/	Yarmouk Agriculture Resources Development	10.1	Soil and water conservation and agricultural development	Scheduled for April 1999 Board presentation	

**PART I: PROJECTS PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED IN ANNEX A BUT NOT YET APPROVED**

<b>Country</b>	<b>Population (million) 1/</b>	<b>GNP Per Capita 1996 Actual (USD)</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Proposed Loan Tentative Amount (USD million)</b>	<b>Nature of Project</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Executive Board Session for Annex A</b>
REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA	4	590	Rural Poverty Alleviation Programme 5/	To be determined	Rural financial services	Under appraisal	
SUDAN	27	n.a. 6/	North Kordofan Rural Development	10.5	Rural development	Scheduled for April 1999 Board presentation	



**Footnotes to Annex B:**

- X Projects so marked are selected from the pipeline of a cooperating institution (indicated in parentheses); the rest are "IFAD-initiated projects", i.e., projects identified by the Fund's identification missions or directly requested by Governments.
- 1/ 1996 data from "1997 World Bank Atlas".
- 2/ Former Burundi Rural Recovery Programme.
- 3/ Former Rural Development for the Central Region of El Salvador – Phase II (PRODAP – II)
- 4/ USD 1 570 (1997 figures) according to the Atlas method.
- 5/ Former Rural Financial Services Programme.
- 6/ Estimated to be low-income (USD 785 or less).
- 7/ Former Participatory Small-Scale Irrigation Development.
- 8/ Former Community-Based Rural Development.
- 9/ The project may need to be reformulated.
- 10/ Former Development of the Northwestern Region of Argentina.

